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# HANDBOOK

ON THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA.

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## PART I.

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ISSUED BY THE

**OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OFFICE.**

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*REVISED TO JULY, 1921.*

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Oversea Settlement Office,  
6, St. James's Square,  
London, S.W.1.

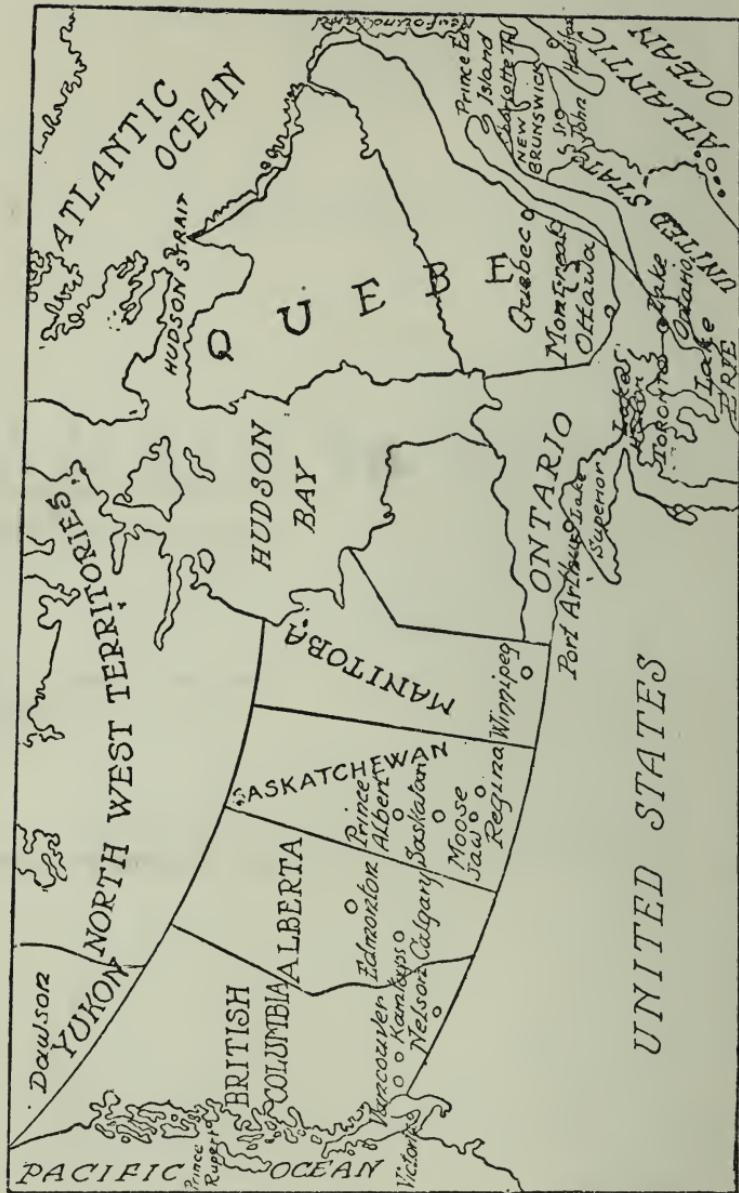
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1921.

## SKETCH MAP OF CANADA.



Canada is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

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#### FOREWORD.

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The British Empire covers so wide a range of conditions and climate, and its natural resources are so vast, that there is scope for almost unlimited development.

Its products, industries, and manufactures are also so numerous and varied that a large choice of occupation and employment is open to settlers.

British subjects who desire to leave the United Kingdom are strongly advised, therefore, to settle within the Empire.

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**NOTES.**

1. This publication is issued for the general guidance of persons desiring to emigrate to Canada. Additional information will be found in Part II, which can be obtained from the Oversea Settlement Office, price 9d.
  2. Further information may be had on application to the Oversea Settlement Office, 6, Saint James's Square, London, S.W.1.
  3. Information prepared specially for the use of women and girls is contained in the Official Statement for the use of women who may wish to emigrate to other parts of the Empire. This statement may be obtained free of charge on application to the Oversea Settlement Office.
  4. At the present time, rates of wages, prices of food, fares, openings for employment, &c., are subject to frequent changes. The information contained in this handbook is, therefore, of a provisional nature.
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## CANADA.

### Description.

(a) The Dominion of Canada is divided into nine **Provinces**, viz. :— Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There is a Central Federal Government, but each Province has a separate Legislature with powers of local administration.

(b) The **Area** and **Population** are :—

Square Miles.	Census, 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,729,665	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643

The estimated total population in 1919 was 8,835,000.

(c) *The Climate* is very healthy throughout the year, and the summers are drier and hotter than in Great Britain or Ireland. The winters vary greatly in the different parts of the country between the Atlantic and Pacific. They last from the middle of November or December to March or April, according to locality, and are very cold (the thermometer falling considerably below zero from time to time); they are, however, bright and dry, and the dryness of the air makes the cold less keenly felt. The winter sets in later in the Maritime Provinces and the Southern Districts of Ontario than in Quebec, or in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. West and South of Calgary in Alberta the winters are more open. On the Coast of British Columbia the winters are quite mild, but in the Northern interior the winters are similar to those of Eastern Canada.

### Openings for Settlers.

#### **A. Farmers, Fruit-Growers, &c.**

*The Maritime Provinces* (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) afford opportunities to the man with capital, or a small regular income. Farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing are the chief industries. The Provinces have, because of their position and their facilities for ocean transportation, excellent markets for their produce.

*Quebec*.—The principal crops are hay, clover, potatoes, buckwheat, various grains, fodder, corn, peas, turnips, mangolds, &c. Indian corn, flax, and tobacco are also grown in parts.

Stock is fairly numerous and does well, but requires shelter in winter. Dairying has become important. Considerable quantities of stock and dairy produce, bacon, poultry and eggs are exported to England. South of the city of Quebec, extending to the United States border, the soil is generally fertile, and when cleared is suitable for cereals, vegetables, stock-raising, apples and dairying. In this Province, which is largely inhabited by French Canadians, a knowledge of the French language is desirable.

*Ontario.*—*Mixed farming*, which includes stock-raising, dairying, fruit-farming and wheat-growing, is the chief industry. The more common kinds of vegetables and fruits, especially apples, do well. Peaches and small fruits grow best along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. Tobacco, flax, maize or Indian corn, hops and tomatoes, are grown chiefly in the counties of Essex and Kent. A bounty is granted by the Government for the production of sugar beet.

*Stock* is being successfully raised, but requires shelter and feeding in winter. Dairy production, especially cheese-making, has made progress in recent years.

*The Prairie Provinces.*—The principal industries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Wheat, oats, flax and barley are the principal grain crops. Mixed farming is more likely to be profitable than wheat farming only, and is being rapidly adopted. In dry parts irrigation is being successfully used, especially in the Province of Alberta within the reach of the St. Mary's and Bow Rivers. "Dry farming" also is being successfully carried on. In Southern Alberta the winters are milder and more open than eastwards, and cattle generally feed out most of the winter. Mixed farms are now taking the place of the large ranches.

*British Columbia.*—The agricultural, ranching, and fruit-farming resources of this Province should afford openings for men with capital. Oats are the principal grain crop, but wheat is grown in certain districts. Cattle and pigs have usually been found profitable. Horses are in good demand. Dairy farming is increasing under a co-operative factory system which is being developed by the Government. Fruit-growing lands are to be found in the valleys between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast. The best lands within easy access of markets and on the main line of railway have mostly been taken up and command high prices.

#### **B. Farm Hands, &c.**

As a rule, single men are preferred everywhere, but in the old settled districts married men also, with wives competent to take charge of dairy or household duties, and families able to work, may find engagements if the farm can provide adequate accommodation. Yearly engagements are becoming general, especially in the well-settled parts, and are recommended, but a very common engagement is for the seven or eight busy months in the year. This practice is not recommended, as those who follow are likely to find themselves out of employment in the slack season, when any employment is hard to find. A farm hand generally lives and has his meals with the farmer.

In the spring and summer and during the hay and grain harvests there is generally a demand for capable men and boys who understand farm work, and killing and dressing animals, &c. Even inexperienced hands have usually been able to find work in the spring, provided they are strong and able and willing to learn.

In the slack or winter season there is little farm work in the open fields, but competent men are retained by established farmers or have usually obtained employment at lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and railroad construction.

Persons should, however, seek the advice of the Superintendent of Immigration or one of his agents before sailing.

### C. Mechanics, Miners, and other Labour.

NOTE :—Owing to the effects of the war upon industrial conditions generally, mechanics, labourers, and factory hands, both skilled and unskilled, are warned against going to Canada in search of employment without careful enquiry and advice. Youths who are not strong enough for farm or general work should not go out. It is essential that new arrivals should possess sufficient money to meet unavoidable expenditure at first and to tide them over until remunerative work is obtained. This is specially necessary in the case of married settlers with young children. Mechanics should not confine themselves to large cities, for it is often in the smaller country towns that the best openings exist.

*Mechanics.*—The chief manufactures are centred in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but there is considerable manufacturing carried on also in the Maritime Provinces. Except on the coast of British Columbia, where the winter is comparatively mild, there is little outdoor work in the building and other trades during this season. In ordinary years a blacksmith or a carpenter with a little money, who could combine the working of a small farm with his trade, or is sufficiently skilled to command work in towns, would be likely to do well, if he arrives in the spring or summer season.

*Gold Miners.*—Gold-mining operations are carried on in *Nova Scotia*, in the West Kootenay district of *British Columbia*, and in the *Yukon Territory*. Persons going to the Yukon Gold Fields should leave the United Kingdom early in April, but only those who are strong, experienced miners, or men accustomed to prospecting or travelling in rough countries, and have the requisite money for journey and food, should think of going.

*Coal Miners.*—There are coal mines in *Nova Scotia* ; in *New Brunswick* ; in *Alberta*, where there is usually a good demand for miners from October to May ; in south-east *Saskatchewan* ; on *Vancouver Island*, and at *Crow's Nest Pass* on the borders of *Alberta* and *British Columbia*. The principal mines are those in *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*.

*Other Miners.*—There are asbestos mines and slate quarries in the Province of *Quebec* ; and copper, nickel, iron, cobalt and silver in *Ontario*. Silver-mining is an important industry in the Kootenay districts of *British Columbia*, but the work is hard and only competent men can get employment. There are also large lead and copper mines there.

*Lumbermen.*—Lumbering is difficult work at first, and there is little demand for inexperienced hands.

It is largely carried on in the winter season, and employment is often open for skilled men in the Eastern Provinces, in *British Columbia*, or in some parts of *Manitoba*, *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta*.

*General Labourers.*—There is generally a good demand for these classes during the spring and summer only.

*Railway Labourers.*—Large numbers of men, such as permanent way men, track men, platelayers, pick and shovel men, navvies, carters, stablemen, and teamsters are employed for railway construction. In *British Columbia* and east of *Winnipeg* there is much rock work, and employment lasts throughout the year, but in the prairie regions west of *Winnipeg* work stops during the winter. There is usually a good demand for competent men during spring and summer.

*Fishermen.*—Many thousands are employed in fishing, especially in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. The average season lasts from April to November. Other work is undertaken during the winter. Fishermen own their own boats, or are paid on the shares system. In British Columbia there is also a very large fishing industry, but most of the employees are native Indians or other coloured persons. A limited number of white men are employed in the canneries.

#### **D. Professional Persons.**

The Professional Handbook, containing particulars of the qualifications necessary in Canada for the practice of the various professions, can be obtained from the Oversea Settlement Office, and is published in four parts, price 6d. each;—Part I, Legal; Part II, Medical; Part III, Clerical, Teaching, Accountancy, Civil Service; Part IV, Engineering, Surveying, Architects, Auctioneers, Police.

NOTE:—Persons proceeding to Canada with the intention of becoming shopkeepers or of establishing boarding-houses are warned that a period of residence is essential in order that they may obtain from local experience a knowledge of local conditions and methods.

## SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

NOTE.—If you take up land overseas and try to farm it without knowledge of local conditions, you will be likely to lose your money and will run the risk of failure.

The best way to get this knowledge is to work as a farm hand either on a Government farm or on a private farm in the Dominion in which you mean to settle. It may be a long time before you are able to stand safely on your own feet. But stick to it ! If you do, you should do well : if you don't, you will do badly.

If you have made up your mind to settle on the land overseas you should spend the time until you are able to leave this country in getting some knowledge of agricultural work. You will do this best by working on a farm where, amongst other things, you should learn how to milk and how to manage horses, cattle and poultry. If you intend to take up fruit-farming overseas you should learn how generally to treat fruit trees. This will be of use to you when you start work overseas, but you will still have to get your local experience by working on a farm when you arrive there, as the climate, soil, farming methods, and conditions generally are very different from those of the United Kingdom.

*Soldier Settlement Act, June, 1919.*—Ex-service men who served during the war in any branch of the Expeditionary Forces of the United Kingdom or of the self-governing Dominions, and desire to apply for the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada, must, in future, make their applications on their arrival in Canada, to the District Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board in the district in which they intend to settle. The principal qualifications of applicants under the Act are as follows:—

They must have served in an actual theatre of war outside the British Isles and be physically fit and of good character, and must satisfy the Board that they wish to pursue agriculture as a permanent occupation. The maximum age-limit for inexperienced men is 35. Men with two or more years farming experience may be accepted up to the age of 45. All applicants must be at least 20 years of age. The Board assists in the purchase of privately owned farms of suitable quality and located close to markets. Loans are provided up to a maximum of seven thousand five hundred dollars (£1,500) to purchase and equip farms; up to three thousand dollars (£600) if they go on free Dominion lands. The Imperial ex-service man is required, on his arrival in Canada, to secure employment with a successful farmer for at least one year in order to become acquainted with Canadian methods. This will also give him an opportunity of seeking a desirable location and completing arrangements for settlement on his own farm. On the purchase of a farm he is required to pay cash down 20 per cent. of the value of the land and of the equipment. In the case of free homesteads, the soldier settler is subject to ordinary residence regulations. In addition to the Dominion lands available, the Board has arranged with the Provinces for the sale of new provincial lands which have been reserved for educational purposes; and a number of Indian Reservations and other lands not previously cultivated have been purchased by the Crown for settlement by returned soldiers.

The above regulations only apply to ex-service men who desire to obtain the special advantages granted by the Soldier Settlement Board. Other intending settlers are at liberty to proceed to Canada if they comply with the ordinary regulations which are summarized on page 21.

The Headquarters of the Soldier Settlement Board are at Ottawa, and further information should be sought from the Secretary there. District Superintendents of the Soldier Settlement Board may be found in the following towns':—

<i>British Columbia</i>	..	..	Victoria, Vancouver, Vernon.
<i>Alberta</i>	..	..	Edmonton, Calgary.
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	..	..	Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert.
<i>Manitoba</i>	..	..	Winnipeg.
<i>Ontario</i>	..	..	Toronto, Ottawa.
<i>Quebec</i>	..	..	Sherbrooke.
<i>New Brunswick</i>	..	..	St. John.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	..	..	Halifax.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	..	..	Charlottetown.

#### **Private Land Settlement Scheme.**

Any person who has served on active service in the Canadian Forces, or in the British Army, Royal Navy, or in any unit of any British Dominion, or a Canadian who has served with any of the Allied Forces in the Great War, is eligible to obtain a farm under the C.P.R. Scheme of Land Settlement, provided he has certain qualifications set out as under. This scheme terminates at the end of 1921.

#### A. REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LAND.

(1) Applicants must produce evidence of (a) good moral character; (b) having been on active service; (c) being physically fit; and (d) having had previous farming experience.

(2) Preliminary applications will be submitted to the Examining Committee at Calgary, and if approved, applicants will have to appear before the Committee for examination at their own expense.

(3) No applicants will be allowed to purchase more than 320 acres.

(4) Lands will be sold to *bona-fide* settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract.

(5) Applicants must in all cases make a personal inspection of the land they propose to purchase, after inspection of the land by themselves or their duly authorised agents.

#### B. ASSISTED SETTLEMENT PLAN.

(1) In certain defined districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan the approved settler who has had previous farming experience may select his own farm from the Company's lands open for sale, the area not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres (320).

(2) Such farms to be sold at the regular list prices at the time the contract is closed, on the twenty-payment plan.

(3) The Company will advance the settler the cost of the approved building material, equipment and live stock, and seed grain for the first year's crop, not exceeding in all in value two thousand dollars (\$2,000), the cost of building material to be added to the price of the land.

(4) The cost of the equipment to be secured by lien note and the cost of any seed grain advanced by seed grain lien or crop mortgage.

(5) If the Company is satisfied that the settler is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance in cash advances, not exceeding one half of the value of any approved work done by the purchaser in permanently improving the farm, may be made by the Company. Advances so made to the purchaser will be added to the purchase price of the land.

(6) When desired by the settler and mutually agreed to, the Company will erect buildings and fences and make provision for water supply, the cost, including 5 per cent. for supervision, to be added to the purchase price of the land.

(7) The contract will provide for payment as follows:—

On date of contract, one-twentieth ( $\frac{1}{20}$ th) of the purchase price of the land.

At the end of the second and third calendar years, interest on the total purchase price, including advances.

At the end of the fourth calendar year, one-twentieth ( $\frac{1}{20}$ th) of the total purchase price, including advances, and interest at 6 per cent.

The balance of the total purchase price, including advances, will then be repaid in eighteen annual instalments, with interest at six (6) per cent.

#### C. DISCOUNT ON PURCHASE MADE THROUGH SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

On lands selected by returned soldiers and purchased through the Soldier Settlement Board, and which are paid for in full at the time of purchase, a discount of 20 per cent. from the list price of the land will be allowed. For further details, application should be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

### Wages and Hours of Labour.†

The following are the rates per hour and numbers of hours worked per week for the quarter ended 31st March, 1921. They are approximate only, and are intended to serve merely as a general guide. Rates vary greatly in different parts of the same country and according to the skilled or unskilled nature of the work.\*

Trades.	Eastern Provinces.		Western Provinces.	
	Rate per Hour	Average No. of Hours per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Average No. of Hours per Week.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Agriculture.</i>				
General hands ..	—	—	—	—
Harvesters ..	—	—	—	—
Ploughmen ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Building.</i>				
Bricklayers ..	75-\$1	44-50	\$1.12½-\$1.25	44
Labourers ..	45-60	44-50	60	44-54
Carpenters ..	60-90	44-48	87½-\$1	44
Masons ..	75-\$1	44-50	\$1.12½-\$1.25	44
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Tailoring (order) ..	25-35 per week	50-54	—	—
Tailoring (ready-made)	—	—	—	—
<i>Engineering and Shipbuilding.</i>				
Boilermakers ..	60-92½	44-50	85-90	44
Brassworkers ..	60-95	44-49½	—	—
Electricians ..	60-80	44-50	85-\$1	44
Engineers (machinists)	60-82½	44-50	77½-90	44
Moulders ..	67-90	48-54	87½	44-48
Sheet metal workers	60-85	44-48	85-\$1	44
Shipwrights ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Mining.</i>				
Coal Cutters ..	6.94 per day	48	9.78 per day	48
Labourers & Helpers	3.55-4.30 p. day	48	6.58-7.09 per day	48
<i>Printing.</i>				
Lithographers ..	45 per week	48	—	—
Compositors ..	30-40-50 p. wk.	45-48	40.50-48 p. wk.	45-48
<i>Railwaymen.</i>				
Engine-drivers ..	Per 100 miles. 6.40-9.04	—	Per 100 miles. 6.40-9.04	—
Others ..	3.33-6.79	—	3.33-6.79	—
<i>Woodworkers.</i>				
Sawmilling ..	Dollars. 5-8 per day	50-60	Dollars. 5-11 per day	50-60
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Coachbuilders ..	Cents. —	—	—	—
Saddlers and harness makers.	—	—	—	—
Slaughtermen ..	—	—	—	—

\* Owing to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange, Canadian wages and prices are given throughout in Canadian money. The Canadian dollar used normally to be worth 4s. 2d.; its value at any particular time can be discovered in the Press.

† When no figures are given, the rates are changing so extensively and vary so greatly that it is impossible to give any information of any value. The above figures have undergone some reduction since the end of March.

## WAGES OF FARM HANDS.

Wages with board and lodging for experienced single men average from 40 dols. to 50 dols. per month. In the summer months wages are much higher, but unless settlers are engaged by the year there is a serious risk of unemployment in winter.

*Married Couples.*—If employment and accommodation can be obtained the wages of experienced married couples would normally average from 40 dols. to 50 dols. per month with board, or 500 dols. to 600 dols. per annum without board. Inexperienced married couples are more difficult to place, and the rate of wage which they would receive cannot be given, as it depends entirely on their merits.

The average wage paid for fruit-canning factory hands and fruit-pickers is 1.50 dols. per day, but settlers should remember that the season of work is short and should, therefore, be prepared to turn to other work for the quiet period of the year.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the percentages of persons reported unemployed in the different groups of occupation:—

Occupation.	April 1920.	Oct. 1920.	Nov. 1920.	Dec. 1920.	Jan. 1921.	Feb. 1921.	Mar. 1921.	April 1921.
<b>Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.</b>	<b>2·28</b>	<b>11·90</b>	<b>15·56</b>	<b>21·39</b>	<b>14·67</b>	<b>11·13</b>	<b>14·40</b>	<b>21·27</b>
Metals, machinery and conveyances.	3·54	4·67	13·46	17·98	21·84	23·28	27·75	27·47
Food, tobacco and liquors..	4·70	2·64	6·64	25·32	21·12	17·55	6·78	4·20
Textiles, carpets and cordage	.02	.55	2·07	10·64	5·59	5·15	3·08	3·75
Clothing .. ..	2·56	49·21	59·23	60·15	21·03	2·73	4·12	60·38
Pulp, paper and fibre ..	0	2·17	1·77	11·93	7·32	2·97	6·89	7·52
Printing, publishing and paper goods	1·17	2·23	2·57	2·92	3·86	4·57	3·92	4·72
Woodwork and furniture ..	12·17	7·92	7·26	13·99	14·42	7·72	14·14	13·33
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers.	5·87	20·63	7·61	16·69	14·14	6·26	12·78	9·91
Glass bottle blowing ..	1·53	.48	.47	26·12	7·73	20·39	30·98	23·53
Jewellery workers .. ..	.42	5·82	14·18	25·97	27·78	32·89	34·69	20·48
Oil refining .. ..	2·92	0	0	0	0	6·03	12·07	16·87
<b>Transportation..</b>	<b>1·34</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>2·59</b>	<b>6·09</b>	<b>7·98</b>	<b>9·52</b>	<b>10·84</b>	<b>11·00</b>
Steam railways .. ..	1·51	.53	2·86	4·40	6·02	8·02	12·41	12·53
Street and electric railways .. ..	.09	.47	1·32	1·91	2·03	3·00	.28	4·45
Navigation .. ..	2·03	8·68	2·69	37·18	55·70	56·57	7·95	4·48
Teaming and driving .. ..	3·0	.56	1·17	11·61	4·34	3·83	4·14	6·35
<b>Mining, quarrying and refining of ore</b>	<b>1·86</b>	<b>.11</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>1·25</b>	<b>1·52</b>	<b>9·01</b>	<b>12·06</b>	<b>21·89</b>
Building and construction .. ..	4·32	3·70	12·44	26·47	30·77	31·38	25·67	20·03
Public employment .. ..	0·4	.01	3·07	1·26	5·02	3·58	5·06	3·79
Fishing .. ..	0	1·40	6·50	11·10	70·52	69·05	32·11	26·26
Miscellaneous .. ..	1·57	4·44	3·09	7·80	4·73	9·05	10·04	40·2
Lumbering and logging .. ..	—	25·39	42·60	12·68	9·79	65·64	60·75	46·62
<b>All occupations .. ..</b>	<b>2·40</b>	<b>6·09</b>	<b>10·24</b>	<b>13·05</b>	<b>13·07</b>	<b>16·12</b>	<b>16·48</b>	<b>16·27</b>

## Cost of Living.

In normal times, rent, fuel, clothing, and servants cost more than in the United Kingdom, but the cost of food and lodging for single persons is reasonable; a good workman should certainly be able to save money,

especially if he is unmarried. Stoves, which tenants must usually provide themselves, are used in Canada for cooking and heating. They cost from £5 to £10 each, and are removable. Many little expenses, such as tram fares, and newspapers, are generally dearer than in the United Kingdom. It was calculated in May, 1921, that the average weekly expenditure of a family of five persons, including food, laundry, fuel, lighting and rent, was 22·84 dols.

**A. RENTS (in the principal towns).**

The figures given below are the latest available and represent approximately the average rents prevailing at the beginning of May, 1921:—

City.	Average Rent per Month for 6-rooomed House.
Charlottetown .. .. .. .. .. ..	16-20 dols.
Halifax .. .. .. .. .. ..	40 ..
St. John.. .. .. .. .. ..	18 ..
Montreal .. .. .. .. .. ..	20-35 ..
Ottawa .. .. .. .. .. ..	27-35 ..
Toronto .. .. .. .. .. ..	40 ..
Winnipeg .. .. .. .. .. ..	35-50 ..
Regina .. .. .. .. .. ..	35-50 ..
Edmonton .. .. .. .. .. ..	35 ..
Vancouver .. .. .. .. .. ..	29 ..

**B. BOARD AND LODGING.**

The rates quoted below are those prevailing March, 1921, in the chief Canadian cities:—

*Full board and room in private house in— Dollars per week.*

Charlottetown, P.E.I.	..	..	from	8 to 10
Halifax, Nova Scotia	..	..	„	10 „ 14
St. John, N.B.	..	..	„	8 „ 10
Montreal, Quebec	..	..	„	10 „ 14
Ottawa, Ontario	..	..	„	10
Toronto, Ontario	..	..	„	10 „ 18
Winnipeg, Manitoba	..	..	„	9 „ 14 and upwards.
Regina, Saskatchewan	..	..	„	10
Edmonton, Alberta	..	..	„	9 and upwards.
Vancouver, B.C.	..	..	„	10 to 15

*Board and room in boarding houses—*

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	7 to 9
Halifax	..	..	..	„	10 „ 12
St. John	..	..	..	„	6 „ 8
Montreal	..	..	..	„	9 „ 12 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	„	11
Toronto	..	..	..	„	10 „ 18
Winnipeg	..	..	..	„	9 „ 14 and upwards.
Regina	..	..	..	„	11 „ 12
Edmonton	..	..	..	„	10 and upwards.
Vancouver	..	..	..	„	10 to 15

*Board and room in hotels—*

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	17.50 to 25
Halifax	..	..	..	„	28 „ 42

<i>Board and room in hotels (contd.)—</i>						Dollars per week.
St. John	..	..	..	..	from	10 to 28
Montreal	..	..	..	..	„	28 „ 56 (and upwards).
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	„	28 to 35
Toronto	..	..	..	..	„	21 „ 30
Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	„	10.50 „ 35 and upwards.
Regina	..	..	..	..	„	16 „ 17.50
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	„	12 and upwards.
Vancouver	..	..	..	..	„	12 „

*Lodging only in private houses—*

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	5 to 6
Halifax	..	..	..	„	5
St. John	..	..	..	„	10.50 „ 14
Montreal	..	..	..	„	5 „ 10 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	„	3.75 „ 5
Toronto	..	..	..	„	6 „ 12
Winnipeg	..	..	..	„	4 „ 10
Regina	..	..	..	„	2.50 „ 5
Edmonton	..	..	..	„	3 and upwards.
Vancouver	..	..	..	„	3 „

*Lodging only in hotels—*

Halifax	..	..	..	from	6 to 12
St. John	..	..	..	„	7 „ 14.75
Montreal	..	..	..	„	14 „ 28 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	„	7 „ 12
Toronto	..	..	..	„	10 „ 21
Winnipeg	..	..	..	„	7 „ 28 and upwards.
Edmonton	..	..	..	„	3 and upwards.
Vancouver	..	..	..	„	5 „

The rates for women are usually rather less than these.

## C. RETAIL PRICES.

The retail prices quoted below are the latest available and represent approximately the average prices prevailing at the beginning of May, 1921:—

Commodity.	Retail Price.
Bacon per lb.	54.05
Beef per lb.	26.80
Bread per 2-lb. loaf	16.60
Butter per lb.	54.27
Cheese per lb.	38.75
Coffee per lb.	55.25
Eggs per doz.	34.95
Flour per 24 lb.	1 dol. 58 cents.
Mutton per lb.	31.80
Milk per qt.	14.40
Pork per lb.	35.10
Potatoes per 15 lb.	25.40
Rice per lb.	11.55
Sugar per lb.	12.35
Tea per lb.	57.40

#### D. RATES AND TAXES.

(1) An Income War Tax is now payable at the rate of 4 per cent. on incomes exceeding 1,000 dols.

A super-tax is levied in respect of incomes over 6,000 dols. Several of the Provinces levy income taxes in addition to the Dominion Tax.

(2) Municipal rates are generally paid by the landlord and included in the rent.

#### Passages and Fares.

##### A. FREE PASSAGES WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

His Majesty's Government have decided that as from the 8th April, 1919, ex-service men, viz., officers and men of the Royal Navy, the British Army or the Royal Air Force (excluding those who have served solely in the Dominion and Colonial Forces and the Indian Army), who served in the Great War and wish to settle within the Empire overseas, may obtain free 3rd class passages for themselves and their dependants to the nearest convenient port to their destination, provided that they are approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the Oversea Governments, or are going to assured employment, and provided also that they are in all respects acceptable to the Government of the territory to which they desire to go. This privilege will also be extended to the widows and dependants of ex-service men as defined above, provided that they are entitled to draw pension from Imperial Funds under the terms of the Pensions Warrant.

Free passages on the same conditions will be granted to ex-service women who enrolled for whole-time service for not less than six months in a corps under the direction of a British Government Department.

The following procedure is adopted :—

1. Ex-service applicants for free passage must make their applications on forms to be obtained by them at their Local Employment Exchange, or from the Oversea Settlement Office, 6, St. James's Square, S.W.1, or from any District Offices of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour; or in the case of ex-service women, from their respective Corps Headquarters.

2. Application forms must be filled up in duplicate and forwarded to the Oversea Settlement Office through the Employment Exchange or through the District Office of the Appointments Department, or, in the case of ex-service women, through the Corps Headquarters, or, in the case of widows and orphans, through the Local War Pensions Committee or the District Inspector of the Ministry of Pensions.

3. If, on receipt at the Oversea Settlement Office, the application forms are found to be completed satisfactorily the Oversea Settlement Committee will forward the duplicate to the representative of the country to which the applicant desires to go, and the representative concerned will decide whether the applicant can be approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes or is going to assured employment, and is in all respects acceptable to the Government of the territory concerned.

4. If and when an applicant is approved he will be duly informed by the Oversea Settlement Committee, and will receive a Warrant Book containing a Passage Voucher, Railway Warrant, Embarkation Permit, and a document which serves as passport.

NOTE :—The scheme applies only to ex-service men and ex-service women who served during the great war and whose service began before 1st January, 1920.

Applications may be sent in at any time before 31st December, 1921, or within one year from the date of release from service, whichever is the later, provided that in the case of persons enlisted or enrolled or granted a commission for a period exceeding three years, applications must be sent in before 31st December, 1921.

Those who apply before 31st December, 1921, and are approved will be allowed to avail themselves of the privilege of free passages at any time before 31st December, 1922.

(a) The term "dependant" is confined in the case of ex-service men to legal wives and legitimate sons and step-sons under 16 years of age on 8th April, 1919, and legitimate daughters and step-daughters under 18 years of age on the same date, and in the case of ex-service women and widows of ex-service men, to legitimate children as defined above.

(b) The grant of free passages will include the grant of a 3rd class railway warrant from the place of residence to the port of embarkation, but will not include any assistance in respect of the cost of the journey from the port of disembarkation overseas to the settler's final destination.

(c) Approved applicants may avail themselves of any superior class on payment of the difference to the shipping companies.

(d) No special shipping accommodation is reserved in connection with this scheme, and approved applicants must make their own arrangements for their passages with the shipping companies. No priority can be obtained for applicants.

(e) The question of assured employment is one for the Authorities of the country to which an applicant desires to go. In cases of doubt full particulars of an applicant's prospects of employment should be furnished on the forms.

#### B. STEAMSHIP LINES AND SAILINGS.

The steamers of the following British Steamship Companies carry passengers from the United Kingdom to Canada:—

Company.	Address.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Cunard Line .. .. ..	Water Street, Liverpool. 51, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.2.
White Star Dominion Line ..	30, James Street, Liverpool. 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
Anchor—Donaldson Line .. ..	Anchor Line Buildings, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Furness Line .. .. ..	Furness & Withy Ltd., Liverpool.

*Sailings.*—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels and as to fares, which are liable to change, are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies or their agents. Settlers should ascertain the hour at which the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep in London or Liverpool the night before.

*Length of Voyage.*—The voyage takes from seven to ten or eleven days.

## C. ORDINARY FARES.

**By Canadian Pacific**, from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, Cabin from £30, 3rd Class from £19; from Southampton to Quebec and Montreal, Cabin from £30, 3rd Class from £18 10s.; from Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal, Cabin from £29, 3rd Class from £18 5s. Children in 2nd Cabin from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 15s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £1 10s.

**By Cunard**, from Liverpool and London to Halifax, Cabin from £30, 3rd Class from £19; children in 2nd Cabin from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 15s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £1 10s.

**By White Star Dominion**, from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, Cabin from £32 10s., 3rd Class from £18 3s.; children in 2nd Cabin, between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under 1 year, £2 15s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; children under 1 year, £1 8s.

**By Anchor Donaldson**, from Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal, Cabin from £29, 3rd Class from £18 5s.; children in 2nd Cabin, from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under 1 year, £2 15s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under 1 year, £1 10s.

**By Furness Line**, from Liverpool to Halifax, Cabin from £29 15s.; children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under 1 year, £2 15s.

*Landing in Canada.*—The Canadian steamships from Great Britain during the summer months (about 1st May to 20th November) land passengers at Quebec and Montreal (all 3rd Class passengers must land at Quebec).

From about 20th November to 1st May they land their passengers at St. John, N.B., or Halifax, N.S. (Canada's winter ports), or at Portland, Maine. From these ports passengers are carried to points in Canada and the United States by railway.

**Third class is the cheapest class of travel at sea, and third-class passengers must realize that they will have to live, for the whole period of their voyage, at very close quarters with a number of fellow-travellers of very varied types.**

## D. ASSISTED AND NOMINATED PASSAGES.

No assisted or nominated passages are granted to Canada at the present time.

For further information application should be made to the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, London, S.W.1., or to the nearest Canadian Government Agent. The addresses of these officers are shown on page 25.

## E. REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require British emigrant ships to be seaworthy, and have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of the emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship; emigrants who find that they are not being fairly treated should immediately complain. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till she does start.

*Working out Passages.*—Settlers have little chance of working their passages out on board ship: permission rests with the steamship companies, but it is very seldom granted.

*Frauds on Emigrants.*—Anyone who fraudulently induces, or attempts to induce, any person to emigrate, or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, is liable to fine or imprisonment.

### Railways.

#### A. FARES.

*Fares in Canada.*—The following are approximately the present 3rd Class rates from Montreal and Quebec to the places named. The rates at present are subject, however, to frequent change.

Town.	Province.	Fare from Montreal.	Fare from Quebec.
Calgary ..	Alberta ..	£ 10 17 0	£ 10 17 0
Edmonton ..	“ ..	10 17 0	10 17 0
London ..	Ontario ..	3 9 6	4 12 3
Montreal ..	Quebec ..	—	1 3 0
Ottawa ..	Ontario ..	17 6	1 18 9
Quebec ..	Quebec ..	1 3 0	—
Regina ..	Saskatchewan ..	9 13 0	9 13 0
Toronto ..	Ontario ..	2 6 0	3 8 9
Vancouver ..	British Columbia ..	14 1 3	14 1 3
Winnipeg ..	Manitoba ..	8 15 0	8 15 0

#### B. LUGGAGE.

On the trains in Canada 1st Class passengers are allowed 150 lb. of baggage free. Colonist and 2nd Class passengers booking in Europe to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are allowed 300 lb. weight of personal effects. Colonist and 2nd Class passengers to other points are allowed 150 lb. weight free of charge. No single piece of baggage exceeding 250 lb. will be carried on a passenger train, but must be sent by slow train at owner's expense.

### Procedure.

#### A. BEFORE SAILING.

*Clothes and outfit.*—*Household goods and tools.*—No special or extensive outfit need be bought. Settlers having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen bedding, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture, harness, or rough, common, or agricultural tools, as free luggage is limited, and these articles are best bought in Canada.

*Clothes.*—Settlers should take all the clothes they have, especially the following:—

*For men.*—(1) For use on the voyage: one strong suit, one pair boots, thick greatcoat, rug, warm cap and scarf, flannel shirts and underclothing, handkerchiefs, towels, slippers, and strong bag, cabin trunk or shallow box. (2) For use after arrival in Canada: an additional suit and pair of boots and three or four flannel shirts and articles of underclothing.

*For women.*—(1) For use on the voyage: one warm dress, one pair boots, thick coat or jacket, rug or blanket, woollen scarf and gloves, close-fitting hat, underclothing, handkerchiefs, sewing material, towels, slippers, and a strong bag, cabin trunk or shallow box. (2) For use after arrival: an additional warm dress and pair of boots, two cotton dresses, three or four articles of each kind of underclothing, handkerchiefs and towels.

*For children.*—Warm clothes, cloak, boots, and four or five changes of underclothing for the voyage and afterwards.

*Luggage.*—Each adult in the steerage is allowed 10 cubic feet of luggage free, and children in proportion; but only about 150 lb. on Canadian railways, except in the case of those going to the Western Provinces, who are allowed 300 lb. Two boxes, one 2 feet 6 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, and the other 2 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, make up 10 cubic feet, but boxes of any size will do so long as 10 cubic feet are not exceeded. Third class passengers are charged 4s. per cubic foot for extra luggage. Mark "wanted" on the luggage required for use during the voyage, which should not exceed 14 inches in height. Second cabin passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free.

*Medical examination.*—The medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor prior to departure from this country is solely for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the settler against exclusion on arrival on medical or physical grounds.

*Vaccination.*—Every person entering Canada must furnish evidence of having been vaccinated, or having had smallpox. Every person not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had smallpox, must be vaccinated by a quarantine officer or detained under observation. The ship's surgeon must examine every steerage passenger. Persons refusing vaccination, when ordered, are detained at the quarantine station for not less than 18 days.

*Dogs.*—Owing to the presence of rabies in England, a regulation has now been issued prohibiting the importation of dogs into Canada from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except by special regulation.

*Money.*—The coins used in Canada are dollars and cents. 100 cents equal 1 dollar. A dollar used to be worth 4s. 2d., but owing to the fluctuation in the exchange no definite value can now be given. The rate of exchange at any particular time can be discovered in the Press. The sign \$ is used to indicate the dollar. Settlers are recommended not to carry their money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, and payable to themselves at any post office in Canada.

#### B. ON THE VOYAGE.

The fares include food and sleeping accommodation. Medical attendance is included in the fare of 3rd Class passengers, but it is customary for first and second saloon passengers to pay for such attendance.

Passengers are advised to deposit their money, jewellery, and other valuables with the ship's purser for safe keeping.

#### C. ON LANDING IN CANADA—IMPORTANT.

At the present time an immigrant, male or female, must have, at the time of arrival, at least 250 dols. and a ticket, or additional money to purchase a ticket, to his or her destination. The head of a family must have 250 dols. for himself, 125 dols. for his wife and for each member of his family over 18 years, and 50 dols. for each member of his family between 5 and 18 years of age, besides tickets to their destination. This will not apply to persons who have been specially authorized to proceed, and have the landing cards issued by the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, London, S.W.1. The Immigration Agent in Canada has authority to exempt an immigrant from the money qualification, providing he is satisfied that: (a) such immigrant is going to assured employment at farm work and has a ticket or money for transport to his destination; (b) the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment in domestic

service, and has a ticket or money for transport to her destination ; (c) if the immigrant, whether male or female, is going to reside with certain near relatives who are able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative. The Government Immigration Agencies are at the places named in the list on pages 23-24. At Quebec, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, &c., there are good dépôts for the temporary reception of those who cannot afford to pay for rooms, but settlers must provide their own food, which they can buy at the dépôt or elsewhere. The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has a staff of land guides and agents, and offers assistance to those proceeding to Manitoba and other Western Provinces.

#### D. BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

The best time for the ordinary settler to arrive is in early April, when work is more likely to be plentiful. Anyone, moreover, who lands in the spring has a longer time for saving money and getting accustomed to the country before the winter comes on. No one should go out after autumn or before spring.

#### Land.

NOTE :—The prospective settler should not take up land in any part of Canada until he has worked upon a farm in the Province for at least twelve months, and has thereby gained experience of local conditions, which differ from those in the United Kingdom in regard to climate, markets, labour, yield, &c.

Settlers should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom they know nothing until, at all events, they have themselves examined the land and taken independent advice as to its quality and value, validity of title, encumbrance, unpaid taxes (if any), &c.

It is advisable to acquire land which is near to roads and other conveniences. It is much safer to rent or purchase land which is at least partially cleared of timber.

#### CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The variation of conditions and the wide fluctuations of values render it impracticable to specify in very accurate terms what amount of capital might be required to start upon a farm. So much obviously depends upon the nature of the farming, the improvements, and the locality in which it is to be carried on. Upon a rough computation, however, the price of land may vary as follows :—

For the purposes of general farming	.. from	£ 6	to	£ 30	per acre.
” ” agriculture and dairying	”	6	”	80	
” ” fruit-growing	.. .. ,	20	”	200	

In addition to the purchase price of the land (and in the case of free grants as well), it is generally estimated that at least 55s. an acre is necessary for farming operations. Upon a good farm in Ontario from £3 to £4 per acre would be required ; for cattle-raising a minimum capital of £500 to £600 is desirable.

#### Education.

Education is generally compulsory, and excellent free undenominational schools are provided under the Provincial Legislatures. There are several Universities and Agricultural Colleges, and numerous Technical Schools, Institutes and High Schools.

### Military Service.

Under the Militia Acts, all male British subjects between 18 and 60 years are liable to drill for not more than 30 days a year for three years, and to join for the defence of Canada in time of war. A compulsory Military Service Act for the purpose of the war was passed in 1917.

### Immigration Regulations.

NOTE :—In the case of any emigrant to whom money has been given or lent by any charitable organization, the authority in writing from the Commissioner of Emigration for Canada in London is required to enable such an immigrant to enter Canada. All women travelling alone require a permit, which can be obtained from any Canadian Government Agent.

*Deportation.*—A prohibited immigrant who lands may be deported at any time within five years, and if the head of a family, those dependent upon him or her also.

*Caution.*—Whenever an immigrant, within five years of his or her landing in Canada, has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada or has become a professional beggar or public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison hospital, or asylum or public charitable institution, or enters or remains in Canada contrary to the Immigration Acts, he or she may be deported together with all those dependent on him or her.

*Children.*—*The admission of children unaccompanied by their parents is subject to special regulations.*

### PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of the following :—

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who may have been insane at any time previously.

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.

(c) Immoral persons and persons who have committed any crime involving moral turpitude.

(d) Professional beggars or vagrants; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.

(e) Anarchists; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.

(f) Immigrants, who are Nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

(g) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.

(h) Immigrants who do not go to Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or prepaid in Canada.

(This regulation, for instance, may debar from Canada as immigrants all non-Britishers resident in the British Isles).

(i) Immigrants over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Certain relatives are by law exempt, and full information may be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent).

(j) Immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective. (Under certain conditions, individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent).

(k) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

### Agencies and Societies.

#### A. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Enquiries on matters generally relating to Canada should be addressed to the High Commissioner for Canada through the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; those solely connected with emigration should be addressed to the Superintendent of Emigration, 1, Regent Street, London, W.1.

#### *Agents-General for the Provinces :*

Province.	Address.
Nova Scotia .. .. .. ..	57, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Quebec .. .. .. ..	38, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Ontario .. .. .. ..	163, Strand, W.C.2.
British Columbia .. .. .. ..	1, Regent Street, W.1.

#### *Canadian Government Emigration Agents :*

Town.	Address.
Aberdeen .. .. .. ..	116, Union Street.
Bangor .. .. .. ..	310, High Street.
Belfast .. .. .. ..	17-19, Victoria Street.
Birmingham .. .. .. ..	139, Corporation Street.
Bristol .. .. .. ..	52, Baldwin Street.
Carlisle .. .. .. ..	54, Castle Street.
Dublin .. .. .. ..	44, Dawson Street.
Glasgow .. .. .. ..	107, Hope Street.
Liverpool .. .. .. ..	48, Lord Street.
Peterborough .. .. .. ..	Market Place.
York .. .. .. ..	Canada Chambers, Museum Street.

NOTE :—Letters of introduction are supplied by these Agents to the Government Agents in Canada.

#### B. DOMINION GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

To which application may be made for information and advice :—

Office.	Address.
Dominion Immigration Agent ..	Edmonton.
"      "      "      " ..	Grand Prairie.
"      "      "      " ..	Grouard.
"      "      "      " ..	Halifax.
"      "      "      " ..	Kamloops.

B. Dominion Government Offices in Canada—*contd.*

Office.	Address.
Dominion Immigration Agent ..	Lethbridge.
"      "      "      " ..	Medicine Hat.
"      "      "      " ..	Montreal, 172, St. Antoine Street.
"      "      "      " ..	Moose Jaw.
"      "      "      " ..	Maple Creek.
"      "      "      " ..	New Westminster.
The Secretary, Department of Immigration. ..	Ottawa, Norlite Building, 150, Wellington Street.
Commissioner of Immigration ..	Ottawa, Norlite Building, 150, Wellington Street.
Dominion Immigrant Agent ..	Port Arthur.
"      "      "      " ..	Prince Albert.
"      "      "      " ..	Quebec.
"      "      "      " ..	Regina.
"      "      "      " ..	Red Deer.
"      "      "      " ..	St. John.
"      "      "      " ..	Saskatoon.
"      "      "      " ..	Swift Current.
Director of Colonization ..	Toronto, Parliament Buildings.
Government Immigration Department. ..	Toronto, 34, Adelaide Street East.
Commissioner of Immigration ..	Vancouver.
"      "      "      " ..	Victoria.
"      "      "      " ..	Winnipeg.

## C. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

To which application may be made for information and advice :—

Province.	Office.	Address.
Nova Scotia ..	Department of Industries and Immigration	179, Hollis Street, Halifax.
New Brunswick ..	Provincial Government Superintendent of Immigration	4, Church Street, St. John, and Immigration Building, St. John.
Prince Edward Island ..	Provincial Government Agent	Charlottetown.
Quebec .. ..	Government Immigration Office	82, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.
	Government Free Labour Bureau	41, Craig Street East, Montreal.
Ontario .. ..	Director of Colonization Government Immigration Department	Parliament Bldgs, Toronto, Toronto.
Manitoba .. ..	Deputy Minister ..	Government Bld., Winnipeg
Saskatchewan ..	Deputy Minister ..	Government Bld., Regina.
Alberta .. ..	Deputy Minister ..	Government Bld., Edmonton
British Columbia ..	Provincial Government Agent	Vancouver.
	Provincial Government Agent	Victoria.
	Provincial Government Agent	Kamloops.

## D. PRIVATE EMIGRATION AGENCIES AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
Young Men's Christian Association.	25, Montague St., W.1.	<i>Toronto</i> .—Y.M.C.A Headquarters, Bay Street.	Advises and gives information to intending settlers.
Catholic Emigration Societies.	24, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1	<i>Toronto</i> .—67, Bond Street. <i>Montreal</i> . — 450, Langachetan St. <i>Winnipeg</i> . — 139, Jarvis Avenue. <i>Edmonton</i> .—10043, 107th Street.	Advises and gives information to Roman Catholics, and promotes the protected emigration of Catholic women and children.
*Salvation Army	122, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.	<i>Halifax</i> .—163, Barrington Street. <i>Montreal</i> . — 24, Cathcart Street. <i>Toronto</i> . — Peters Street. <i>Winnipeg</i> . — 241, Balmoral Street. <i>Vancouver</i> .—75, Seventh Street.	Offers advice as to openings in the Dominion, and organizes through protected parties on ocean and rail. "Popular Hotels" are provided in most of the principal towns.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	6, St. Martin's Place W.C. St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool.	S.P.C.K. Chaplain— <i>Halifax and St. John</i> .—From Nov. 21st to May 1st. <i>Quebec</i> .—From May 1st to Nov. 21st.	Provides chaplains to meet settlers at British and Dominion ports, also to accompany parties on the voyage.
*Church Emigration Society.	Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.	.. ..	Gives advice and information to members of the Church of England
*British Dominions Emigration Society.	34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.1.	<i>Montreal</i> .—Mr. E. Marquette. <i>Winnipeg</i> . — Rev. H. T. Lestlie.	Organizes parties of settlers.
Victoria League	Settlers' Welcome Committee, 22, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.	.. ..	Offers to give settlers (with good references) letters of introduction to corresponding Welcome Committee in the Dominions.
*Incorporated Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants.	<i>Dublin</i> .—41, Molesworth Street.	.. ..	Assists Protestants in Dublin to emigrate.

\* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

D. Private Emigration Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
*Fellowship of the Maple Leaf.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	.. ..	Assists Church of England teachers to emigrate to the Western Provinces of Canada.
*Board of Guardians for the Relief of Jewish Poor.	127, Middlesex St., Bishopsgate, E.	.. ..	Assists Jewish settlers in special cases by paying in part or full the passage money.
*Church Army Emigration Department.	15, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.	.. ..	Gives advice as to emigration and arranges passages to all parts of the Empire. Assistance toward passage by way of loan is granted in necessitous cases as far as funds permit.
Methodist Chaplains.	.. ..	Toronto.— Immigration Department, 33, Richmond Street.	Provides chaplains to meet settlers at Halifax, St. John's, Montreal, Quebec, and Winnipeg.
*Navy League Oversea Dominion Relief Fund	13, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	.. ..	The Committee will consider cases of emigration, and advances of money for fares, education, and outfit of dependants of disabled naval men.
Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.	Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.1	.. ..	This Society is an amalgamation of the principal women's emigration societies, with the addition of representatives from all women's services.

Note:—Most Emigration Societies and Homes in the United Kingdom make special arrangements in Canada for the reception of the settlers sent out by them, but not as a rule for others. Persons belonging to Societies like the Y.M.C.A. should take letters of introduction to the kindred society in Canada.

#### Hints to Settlers.

1. Don't expect everything to be done in Canada as it is in the United Kingdom. You can and will have to accustom yourself to new conditions.

\* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

You must remember that the habits and customs of a country cannot be changed to please new arrivals, and that old residents are more likely than newcomers to know what suits their country best.

2. Don't criticise your new surroundings, or try to make out that things are better done in this country than they are overseas. That is not the way to get on and make friends in your new home.

3. Keep to your own trade if possible, but if you cannot get work in it, be prepared to do other work for the time being.

4. Take the first fair offer of work, for trades are not so sharply defined in Canada as they are in the United Kingdom. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright or cooper ; or a mason as a bricklayer or stone cutter, or a painter as a paper-hanger ; or a ploughman, reaper or farm-labourer as a general labourer.

5. Make sure that you have enough money in your pocket when you land overseas to cover any travelling and other expenses, and to keep you going until you can get work.

6. Don't let strangers know how much money you have brought with you.

7. Don't trust strangers, however friendly they may seem, but apply for any information you want to Government Agents, who will always be willing to do their best to help you.

8. Don't sell up your home or your business until you have learned that you are able to sail.

9. Members of Trade or Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom should always apply to their own Society for letters of introduction to the corresponding Society in the country to which they are going.

10. Don't invest money until you have been working a year.

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